

WASHINGTON SPEAKS FOR MURPHY'S REMEDIES

Strong Testimony From People You Know—Read What They Say, and if You Are Sick Go to Your Druggist and Get One of Murphy's Remedies.

The distribution made last week of Murphy's Rheumatism Cure from the office of the Washington Post has brought in about 300 testimonials from people who have been cured by these little pellets.

HIS XXX RHEUMATISM CURE
for old, chronic cases, where the joints are stiff and chafy, and where there is great swelling, with sciatic pain and a tendency to locomotor ataxia, is the most reliable. A few doses of this remedy almost invariably gives relief and soon drives all vestige of Rheumatism out of the system. This remedy is put up in large bottles, and sells for \$1 per bottle. For 25 cents, however, that for ordinary cases of Rheumatism his regular Rheumatism Cure, which sells for \$25, cents, will do the work.

MR. WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
1732 Seaton Street Northwest,
is quite as enthusiastic about Murphy's Dyspepsia Cure as others are about the Rheumatism Cure. He says one bottle of Murphy's Dyspepsia Cure, costing but 25 cents, promptly and effectively cured him. Mr. Crawford is a Munyon enthusiast. He never tires telling his friends about the curative qualities of most of Munyon's remedies.

MR. STANISLAUS DYER,
1324 North Carolina Avenue,
and his wife have had great sufferers from Catarrh, and will be glad to tell any one how they were cured by Murphy's Catarrh Remedies.

MRS. MADELINE GULLY,
1702 U Street,
has suffered for years with chronic Rheumatism. Her pains were excruciating. She consulted the best doctors and exhausted every remedy obtainable. Finally, she obtained Murphy's Rheumatism and Blood Cure, and did the work. She called at the office of the Post in order to give her testimony to this great truth.

MR. DAVID WARNER,
1621 P Street,
clerk of the tax office, cannot speak too highly of Murphy's Dyspepsia Cure for all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles.

COL. RICHARD PLUNKETT,
Stopping at the Hotel Willard,
will be glad to give his experience to any one about Murphy's remedies.

Perhaps one of Murphy's greatest remedies is his Kidney Cure. Some of the testimonials of what these little pellets have done for sufferers from this dangerous ailment are as follows:

Munyon's Pile Cure is guaranteed to cure any sort of Piles or money refunded. His Headache Remedy cures any kind of headache in from 3 to 10 minutes. His Cough and Croup Remedy gives immediate relief and has a larger sale than any immediately manufactured.

None of his remedies contains opium, morphine, cocaine, or any other harmful drug, and are all guaranteed to cure. The only one that is not, Prof. Munyon's guarantee is the best. He says: "If my remedies do not do all I claim for them I will refund your money."

MUST NOT WASTE TIME.
Views of Member of Jonadab Order on Prohibition Crusade.

"We must not mix up in any nonsensical waste of time around the Capitol," declared Mr. William R. Spellman of Hope Council, Independent Order Sons of Jonadab, an iron-clad temperance society, when referring to the recent crusade for prohibition in the capital. The remark was made in the course of an address before Hope Council last night at Pythian Temple. He also said:

"As a soldier and a temperance worker I can say that the army canteen is less harmful to the soldiers than the low dives that surround the army posts. Of the two evils I prefer the return of the canteen."

Mr. Spellman said the object of the Jonadabs was to induce men to cease drinking intoxicants, to help them to lead better and purer lives, and to give them a credit to their families and a credit to the community in which they live. He hoped the council would continue to work along these lines and not mix up in any nonsensical waste of time concerning prohibition.

Mr. Charles A. Boyd related the cases of several brilliant young men whose minds and homes have been wrecked by strong drink and of others whose cases were supposed to be hopeless, but by the patience and persistence of the Jonadabs and their families and a credit to the community in which they live. He hoped the council would continue to work along these lines and not mix up in any nonsensical waste of time concerning prohibition.

Mr. Frank J. Simmons gave an address on the benefits and pleasure derived from living temperate lives, how a man can perform his work with a clear brain and steady nerve and command the respect of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Thomas J. Clark pictured the desolate homes, the sad-faced wives and mothers in homes he has visited where only misery and suffering existed. Mr. Clark said that the only way to get rid of the saloon-keepers and hoped the members would keep out of any quarrels.

Among those present who made brief addresses were: E. E. Harrison, J. W. Probasco, Edward Archibald, J. S. Killman, J. S. Alexander, J. W. A. Green, John J. Hickey, J. J. Dee, D. F. Dee, D. F. Dee, J. A. Schnepf, Charles Somerset, F. G. Kinzie and G. T. Pierce. At the conclusion of the speaking Prof. Garland rendered several musical selections, after which refreshments were served.

Prisoner Pleads Temporary Insanity.
"This was a case of temporary insanity," stated Charles H. Jones, colored, to Judge Mulwain today, before whom he was charged with the larceny of an overcoat. "Temporary insanity and the unwritten law," commented Judge Mulwain. "That shows the influence of the Thaw case."

Jones did not dispute under the plea of temporary insanity. The sentence was \$30 fine or four months' imprisonment. The testimony in the case showed that Jones was walking along D street yesterday, when he noticed a man carrying an overcoat hanging in front of the store of M. Rogers, 367 D street. The proprietor saw the man and called him. Jones followed him to the corner of 10th and D streets and he soon had Jones in his clutches.

Wearily from travel, Mrs. Mary Sleds arrived in Portsmouth, Va., on Sunday, her eight-year-old son, who without her consent or knowledge enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. At her home, near Louisburg, N. C., she left a husband ill with pneumonia.

THE WATER SITUATION

Lucid Explanation by the Engineer Commissioner
Relative to Tax Rates
Interesting Facts a Sequence to Taxpayer's Protest.

PERTINENT TO DISTRICT CITIZEN
Maintained by Figures in Comparisons
That Washington Charges Are Not at All Exorbitant.

The Commissioners cannot understand why so many persons profess to be ignorant of the fact that the water rates in the District have been increased after all the advertising and publicity given to it within the last six months. Edward J. Stellwagen, president of the Willard Hotel Company, in a letter to the Commissioners several days ago, in which he protested against the water bill for that hotel, claiming it was excessive. During that time the water rates had been increased. He said he could see no reason why the rates should have been increased and asked the Commissioners to enlighten him upon that point. Mr. Stellwagen is not the first person who has asked for this information, although the general public have appeared to be satisfied and many have openly declared that the citizens of Washington were fortunate in their cheap water supply.

The Willard Hotel has two water meters. Last October one of them became impaired and was taken out and sent away for repair. During the three months it was out of commission the water department officials of the District, in making out a bill for the hotel during that quarter, took an average of the water used during a previous quarter. The bill was \$700, and Mr. Stellwagen stated that the quarter taken by the water department covered the busiest time of the hotel season and that it was eminently unfair in that it made the bill at least \$200 more than it had been had the water meter been in operation. The District official admitted that the quarter taken by them for an average was a busy one. It was not, however, the intention to select it intentionally, and upon the recommendation of C. C. Biddle, Engineer Commissioner, the bill had been reduced satisfactorily.

However, this bill and in answering Mr. Stellwagen, Commissioner Biddle stated that the importance to the District of the water situation in the District warrants a lengthy answer. In his "lengthy" Biddle brings out some interesting and important facts concerning the water supply and meter system of the District. He said:

Comparison With Other Cities.
As to the actual rates charged, attention is invited to the fact that the water rate per thousand gallons of four cents is much less than that in the large cities of the United States, excepting Philadelphia, where it is the same and where the conditions are temporarily exceptional. In other cities it increases up to 19 cents in Boston, 20 cents in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, 30 cents in St. Louis, 38 cents in San Francisco and 13 cents in New York city. In some of these cities special allowance is made for the consumers of large amounts, but in the District of Columbia the law requires the rates to be uniform, and is independent of the amount used.

For unmeted houses, such as six-room frame dwellings, the cost per year, according to the improvements are paid, is from \$1.50 to \$2.00, while for a similar sized dwelling in other cities, such as St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the cost is nearly \$20.

It is evident, therefore, that the rates charged in the District of Columbia are not exorbitant and, moreover, it must be remembered that in the District all expenses are paid by the ratepayers, while in all of the other places, bonds are issued and the interest is simply paid upon these bonds from current revenues.

Authorized by Congress.
Congress has authorized the Commissioners to charge not exceeding 2 cents a hundred gallons, while, as a matter of fact, only 4 mills a hundred gallons is the rate. The water revenues of the District of Columbia have not been sufficient in the past to improve the service properly and make extensions as the population warranted. The situation a few years ago was very unsatisfactory. For example, the water supply of the District, practically all north of Florida avenue, was dependent upon one pumping engine and no reservoir of water than was pumped from the great part of the city would have been without water.

The present situation throughout the city was very different in the different sections, and in many cases inadequate. Since that time reservoirs have been built, new pumps installed, and the water supply of the city to which water is furnished is at a fairly uniform and sufficient pressure. This, however, necessitates pumping much more water than was pumped previously and necessarily at a greater cost.

Cost of Water Meters.
The installation of water meters will also be at a considerable cost. Congress appropriated \$100,000 last year, to be paid back from revenues of the water department at the rate of \$20,000 a year. It will probably authorize this year the expenditure of such funds as are practicable for continuing the extension of water meters. The necessity of meters is self-evident, as the use and abuse of water has caused the capacity of the conduit to be nearly reached, as well as the filtration plant, and at certain times of the year has caused almost water famine. For instance, during the winter of 1904 the reservoirs were drawn down to the point where the water during several days of cold weather so that had the cold weather kept up a few days more there would have been no water. This was due to an abnormal increase in the use by citizens who allowed their fountains to run during the night time and during the day.

Congress has not seen proper to authorize the construction of an additional conduit, even to the extent of appropriating for that purpose the money which it was allowed it would take several years to construct a conduit and an extra filtration plant, which would be very costly, and this can be delayed by the use of water meters, as has already been established by the short experience with them in residences. The water situation, therefore, that the increase in the water rates was an absolute necessity to give the citizens of the District of Columbia a proper water service.

NOT HEAD OF FIRM.
Man Who Committed Suicide Was Grandson of Business Founder.

A news dispatch from Chicago last Thursday detailing the suicide of Benjamin Kuppenheimer in that city conveyed the inference that he was at the head of the clothing firm of B. Kuppenheimer & Co. It is explained by Mr. L. Grossner of 1013 Pennsylvania avenue, whose house is connected with the Chicago firm, that the young man who shot himself was not the head of the company, but was a son of the leading member of the firm and the grandson of the founder of the company.

The suicide was due to melancholia, it was added. News has been received in Chester, Pa., of the death of Mrs. William MacPherson, daughter-in-law of John B. Roach, shipbuilder of Chester, in Mexico. A baby boy, who was born on February 2, survives the mother. Mrs. Roach was Senorita Julia MacPherson and became the bride of Mr. Roach in April last in the City of Mexico.

HOBBSON IN COMMAND

Installed as Chief of Dewey Camp, Spanish War Veterans.
CEREMONIES LAST NIGHT
Address by Prominent Members of the Organization.
NEW COMMANDER GIVES VIEWS

Believes United States Wields World Power—Gen. Burt Discusses Duty of Government.

The installation of Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, representative-elect from Alabama, as captain commanding the Admiral George Dewey Naval Camp, No. 7, United Spanish War Veterans, was effected last night at St. Joseph's Hall, 5th and H streets northwest. The hall was well filled with an enthusiastic audience comprising men and women. The interesting ceremony of installing Capt. Hobson and the other officers of the camp was carried out by the officers of the Department of the District of Columbia, headed by Department Commander J. Walter Mitchell.

In the course of the speaking that followed the service of installation Capt. Hobson was named by Maj. Fred S. Hodgson for the nomination next September as commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans. This reference called forth hearty applause and soldier yells. Before the applause had subsided Senior Vice Commander George W. Brooke was on his feet with the devotion of the camp. He might also be the next democratic candidate for President of the United States, provided "Billy" Hearst and W. J. Bryan could be shelved. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U. S. A., made a speech from the army standpoint.

After the department officers had marched into the hall Capt. G. Leyburn Shorey, the department mustering officer, assisted by Joseph P. Ruppel, master of ceremonies, installed the new commander of the camp. Capt. Hobson being inducted to his place as presiding officer and presented with the gavel as the emblem of authority. Being called upon for a speech, he said that every man in the District who served in the war with Spain, should at once affiliate with the Admiral George Dewey Camp, and added that there is no reason why there should not be a large and flourishing naval camp in Washington as there are large and flourishing camps in other cities. He hoped the Dewey camp would have a period of rejuvenation.

He said the soldiers and sailors of 1898 are peculiarly responsible for this country's welfare. **All Willing to Fight.**
"Whether we all faced the enemy on the field of battle or not," he added, "we all passed through the mental and psychological experience by responding to our country's call."

Commander Hobson said the men who thus responded were ready and eager to face any conditions that might have arisen and to have fought any battles, no matter how desperate the odds might have been. One result of the war with Spain was that this country entered upon a new period of national life. He compared this nation before the Spanish war as a stay-at-home boy.

"We believed we should beware of the countries beyond the seas. But, like the schoolboy who graduates at the end of the year, Spain caused the United States to graduate. We are now twenty-one years of age and cannot stay at home if we want to. We should be in the world for the benefit of mankind."

He spoke of the blessings of American institutions as compared with those of the old world. The United States is a land of the people, in direct contradiction to the conditions in Europe, where the people are ruled and oppressed by a few aristocrats. He said that the United States is a land of the people, in direct contradiction to the conditions in Europe, where the people are ruled and oppressed by a few aristocrats.

"I would rather be born a plain citizen here in America," declared Capt. Hobson, "than a nobleman in the old world, destined to sit upon the throne in any empire under the sun."

Capt. Hobson denied the responsibilities of American citizenship, and said there must be peace. "I am not a dreamer," he added, "I have seen the world and know the value of universal peace, but the time has come for a new era on the face of the earth. Man now controls the forces of nature. The gun is no longer for men to use, but to kill men now as they did in the devastating wars of the past. Institutions that are oppressive to mankind in this age will be crushed in the next. The beasts and men of prey are going to the wall."

"If we can only restrain the cruel march of war, if we can only restrain the strong over the weak, if we can only restrain the forces to suppress the art of war; if our nation can keep the forces of war down for the benefit of mankind, then the world of America should go forth and keep the peace of the world."

"We should be the balance of power, so when the yellow and white races are at war, or when the great markets of China threaten to override the world, we can as peacekeepers make the races friends. We should be the arbiters of the world. We are the one nation of peace of the world. The way to do these things is to give a power to the navy. The peace of the world is then used every effort to bring about this consummation."

Named for Commander-in-Chief.
Maj. Fred S. Hodgson, past department commander of the U. S. W. V., the next speaker. He said every commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans heretofore has been from the army. The time has come when the navy should furnish a national commander of the organization. The south has never furnished a commander-in-chief. Capt. Hobson is both a naval officer and a soldier. He is a man of high character and high ability. He is a man of high character and high ability. He is a man of high character and high ability.

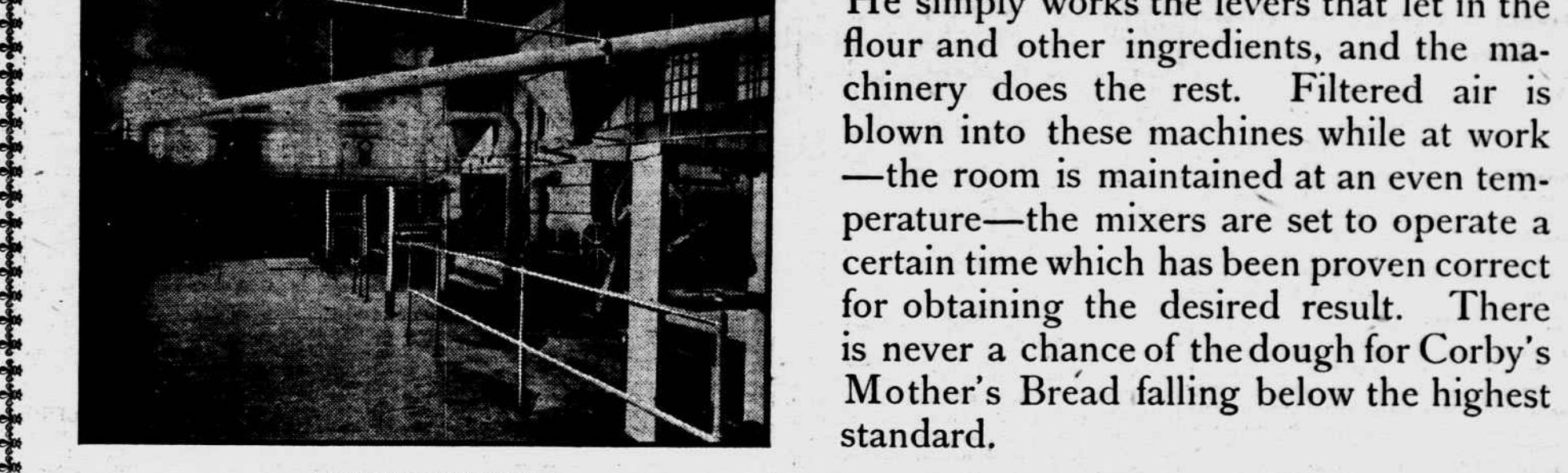
Capt. Lee M. Lipscomb said he was a native of the same state in which Capt. Hobson first saw the light of day. He declared that "the hero of the Merrimac" will be nominated at the forthcoming encampment of the Spanish War Veterans in Oklahoma city, and that his election will be by acclamation. He concluded by saying: "Looking backward over the four wars in the magic of the name of Hobson would cause the formation of a new organization, a new organization, a new organization."

Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U. S. A., retired, declared that the motto of the war of the United States is "the duty of the citizen." He said that this country Capt. Hobson would be the next commander-in-chief. Gen. Burt referred to his wife as "my commander-in-chief" and said: "A man who is not bossed by a good woman is either a blanked fool or a blanked rascal."

Gen. Burt made a strong plea for soldier camaraderie, and said the watchword of the organization should be "comrade."

Corby's Mother's Bread

IN THIS BREAD EVERY NUTRIENT QUALITY OF THE INGREDIENTS IS DEVELOPED.
We invented and patented the mixing machines shown in the illustration, and their success in developing dough has led them to be adopted in the modern bakeries all over the civilized world.



You pay no more for Corby's Mother's Bread than other breads, but you get something eminently superior.

Corby's Modern Bakery

was the finest body of fighting men under the sun. "The most magnificent army the world ever beheld."

Second Hobson's Nomination.
The commander of the Department of the District of Columbia, Capt. J. Walter Mitchell, seconded the nomination of Capt. Hobson for commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans. He spoke of the prosperity of the organization here, and said the department could furnish the President with 1,000 trained and seasoned American soldiers, ready for business in forty-eight hours.

Mr. Henry C. Porter, the retiring commander of Dewey Camp, addressed the meeting, as did Capt. Henry Foster, commander of Miles Camp.

Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver, president of the District Auxiliary of the U. S. W. V., made a patriotic address, and urged the members to support the new commander. She said she had the honor in 1898 of presenting to the first District regiment the colors they carried through the war of 1898.

During the evening the name of Admiral Schley was mentioned, and the Spanish War Veterans sang a song in honor of him. The officers of the District department present were: Commander Walter Mitchell, Senior Vice Commander Charles J. Harlow, Junior Vice Commander Geo. W. Brooke, Adjutant William Peacock, Quartermaster Thos. A. Green, and Master of Ceremonies, Joseph P. Ruppel.

List of Officers.
The officers of Admiral George Dewey Naval Camp installed were: Captain commanding, Richmond Pearson Hobson; George W. Brooke, senior vice commander; Joseph A. McCarthy, junior vice commander; Thomas A. Green, quartermaster; Albert W. Du Bois, recorder; Eugene Dolemer, chief master-at-arms; J. R. Osbourne, master-at-arms, first class; H. C. Peter, Edmund H. Sauer, Ira C. Day, trustees, and Dr. Josiah H. Trudgian, surgeon. The officers of the Northumberland and the Wilcomore river were reached. Masters of tow boats arriving here report that she had been wrecked on the Indian Head wharf, and remained there for an hour or more until one of the naval tugs came along and released her. On the trip to this city she was caught by the ice near the spot where she hung up yesterday, and the drift of the ice was strong enough to drag the anchor of the steamer and to shove her back into the wharf. The steamer was damaged, but the cargo of oysters aboard for a week or more and have been waiting an opportunity to come to this city. The cargo of oysters is now being unloaded, and the Yerkess instead of bringing them here took them to Baltimore, where they will dispose of their cargoes.

The schooners Etta and Laurena Bramble, which were being brought to the city, were taken by the tug William H. Yerkes, Jr., of this city. The Etta and the Bramble have been lying in the upper harbor for a week or more and have been waiting an opportunity to come to this city. The cargo of oysters is now being unloaded, and the Yerkess instead of bringing them here took them to Baltimore, where they will dispose of their cargoes.

CHURCH CHARTERS DEFECTIVE.
May Prevent Them From Receiving Any Legacies.

YORK, Pa., February 16.—Nearly all the churches in York county have defective charters, which, it is believed, may prevent them from collecting legacies and holding real estate or personal property bequeathed or conveyed to them, unless the defect is remedied.

The defect is in the fact that the charters failed to require that such property shall be held subject to the control of a majority of the lay members. An act of 1905 states that all churches organized since 1855 must amend their charters so as to contain a provision that church property be held and controlled by lay members of the church organization. This is done that all churches shall comply with the act of 1855. Two years were given in which to revise the charters, and just two months remain for any organization that has overlooked this important matter.

After April, 1907, all charters not containing the necessary provision will be considered invalid. There will likely be a scramble within the next two months by the officials of the York churches to have their charters amended.

It is said that thus far few have complied with the act of 1905. The churches are now being visited by a committee of the York county synod, which will advise them of the defect in their charters.

BITES FEATHER FROM HAT.
Wearer Slaps Him and It Looked Like Trouble on Subway Train.

NEW YORK, February 16.—An ostrich plume, a disgruntled young man with a pair of sharp teeth, an athletic, explosive young woman, with a picture hat and a pugna-cious fist, caused a good deal of excitement which nearly ended in a general "rough house" in a downtown subway train yesterday.

As a result the young woman, Miss Beatrice D'Orsay, 14 East 9th street, is nursing her wounded pride, and the young man, D. T. Miller, a Columbus law student, is nursing his wounded face.

According to Miller's account, he boarded a downtown express train at 116th street on his way to a dentist. Miss D'Orsay stood directly in front with her back toward him. She had on a huge picture hat, from which in all directions protruded large ostrich plumes. Every time the car swayed these plumes brushed across Miller's face.

"I didn't mind it at first," said Miller, "but it got annoying after a while, and I determined to teach her a lesson, so I hit her on the nose with my fist. She was very angry, and she hit me back with her fist. We fought for about a dozen times. I'm not a bit sorry. Women have no right to wear such infernal hats in the subway. When the cars are crowded a man is in danger of suffocating under such palm trees."

GENERAL NEWS GATHERED ON THE RIVER FRONT

Capt. Henry Davis of the tug Camilla, which arrived here yesterday with three oyster-laden vessels in tow, reports having had but little trouble in bringing his tow through the ice to the oyster wharf here.

While the ice was found to be very heavy the tug was able to take advantage of all open water between the large cakes of ice, the vessels, following close after the tug, were also able to avoid much of the packed stuff that would have given them trouble. Off Port Washington, however, the tug and tow hung up in the ice unable to move until the navy yard tug, on its way to Indian Head, came along and loosened up the ice.

The Camilla left Quantico yesterday morning with her tow and shortly after noon had the three vessels safely berthed at the oyster wharf here.

The steam launch Looie, which during the summer months is used for excursion purposes on the canal, is sunk in the canal between 31st and 32d streets. It is stated that the launch was struck by a small boat, the result of the little craft causing her to list. She is about half submerged. As soon as the weather will allow, it is stated, the launch will be raised and repaired.

The steamer Northumberland of the Baltimore line, left this city early yesterday morning on her return trip to Baltimore. The tug William H. Yerkes, Jr., of this city, was towing her.

The schooner Etta and Laurena Bramble, which were being brought to the city, were taken by the tug William H. Yerkes, Jr., of this city. The Etta and the Bramble have been lying in the upper harbor for a week or more and have been waiting an opportunity to come to this city. The cargo of oysters is now being unloaded, and the Yerkess instead of bringing them here took them to Baltimore, where they will dispose of their cargoes.

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ELIMINATED FROM CONTEST.

Three Prospective Candidates for Congress Out of the Race.

Special Correspondence of The Star. VIENNA, Va., February 16, 1907. As forecasted by The Star, Mr. R. W. Moore of Fairfax has announced he will not be a candidate for congressional honors on the democratic ticket. Mr. S. R. Donohue has also declared he will not enter the race. Mr. Robert E. Lee's friends assert he will not seek the nomination, thus eliminating Fairfax county entirely from the contest. The two men most spoken of are Judge C. E. Nicol and Mr. C. C. Carlin. John F. Ryan of Loudoun county has many supporters.

It is said the republicans will nominate Mr. W. B. King of Bluemont, chairman of the county board of supervisors, as their candidate. Charles Bennett, John W. Echols and F. W. Young of Crescent Lodge, No. 238, A. F. and A. M., have returned from the Grand Lodge at Richmond, Va., where they were delegates. The county board of supervisors will meet at Fairfax Monday.

W. E. Howard has been appointed postmaster of Herndon. Mrs. A. L. Cross, Mrs. E. J. Haight, Mrs. W. H. Bowman and Mrs. Wm. H. French have been confined to their homes by the grip.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church met at the home of Mrs. H. H. Hanes and W. Eads Milten, both residents of Herndon, are being mentioned as probable house of delegates candidates.

Should C. E. Nicol resign as circuit judge to make the congressional canvass, a successor would have to be named by Gov. Swanson at once. The nominees for judicial honors are Mr. James B. Caton of Alexandria, Mr. J. B. T. Thornton, commander of the Virginia National Guard, and Mr. Thomas R. Keith of the firm of Moore & Keith, Fairfax.

Mr. Charles Dennison, who is seriously ill of typhoid pneumonia, is slightly improved.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT.
Negro's Narrow Escape From Death by Lynching at Brunswick.

Special Correspondence of The Star. BOYDS, Md., February 15, 1907. A report reached here tonight of an attempted assault made upon Mrs. Thomas Kenney at Brunswick by a negro named John Turner, between 2 and 3 o'clock this evening. Mrs. Kenney lives on what is known as New York Hill. Turner, it is stated, had been lounging about her property for some time. He went to the home of Mrs. Kenney and asked for food, and the request was complied with. As she turned from the man he grasped her and at the same time attempted to drag her to the floor. Mrs. Kenney screamed and her husband, who is a railroad man and works upstairs asleep, quickly jumped from his bed and came rushing downstairs. The negro ran. Mrs. Kenney grabbed a shotgun and followed the negro, who was running up the hill. The negro was seen to enter a woods not over a mile distant.

At the point of the gun Kenney made the negro return to Brunswick and he was delivered into the hands of officers there and placed in the lockup. Not long after his arrest the town became wild with excitement and soon a crowd of five or six hundred people gathered, some of them carrying a rope, but Deputy Sheriff Nelson kept his prisoner secluded. When the officers attempted to place Turner on the train for Frederick some one who had evidently had some experience with a lariat swung good and hard, but for an unpracticed man it would have gone around the negro's neck. Needless to say he would have been swung into eternity had the rope gone to his mark.

Turner made a statement to the officers at Brunswick, it is said, practically confessing that he had attempted an assault,

the expense of moving the burned vessel out of the way. An effort will be made by the city to sell the hull, but if this fails the Baltimore city authorities will resort to dynamite to blow the old boat to pieces. This was what was done in the case of the Lady of the Lake, which sank at the pier foot N street a number of years ago.

The United States lighthouse service steamer Maple, Capt. Almey, which has been in service on the Key West station for two months or more, has returned to the fifth